

At \$2 per annum, in advance, or  
\$2 50, if not paid within the year.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

Advertisements \$1 per square, for 3  
weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretects."—WASHINGTON.

VOL. XV.

GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1831.


NO. 46.

## PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 30th day of September next, on the premises,

### A Lot of Ground,

containing Thirty-one Acres and One Hundred and Five Perches, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Michael Christ, David Knouse and others. The improvements are a two story

 **Log Dwelling-house,** and double Log Barn, and other necessary Out-buildings, with two never-failing springs of water near the house, and an Apple and Peach Orchard. To be sold as the Estate of DAVID HOFFMAN, deceased. Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown to by the Administrator, living near the same.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by  
GEORGE FEIL, Adm'r.

By the Court,  
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.  
Aug. 30. 15

## PUBLIC SALE.


IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 24th day of September next, on the premises,

### A Tract of Land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Hewitt, John Weyle, Samuel Wright and others, containing

### 136 ACRES,

more or less, 50 Acres of which are cleared—on which are erected

 **Two 1½ story log Dwelling-houses,** double log Barn, and Spring-house. There is a never-failing spring of water, and a good Orchard, on the farm. Twenty Acres of said Tract, well covered with Chesnut Timber, will be divided off in Lots of from 3 to 6 Acres, to suit purchasers.—To be sold as the Estate of JOHN KENNEDY, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by  
SAMUEL KENNEDY, Adm'r.

By the Court,  
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.  
Aug. 30. 15

## FOR SALE.


WILL be Offered for Sale, at Public Vendue, on Saturday the 15th day of October next, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that

### VALUABLE PROPERTY,


Late the Estate of Joux STEPHENS, deceased, known by the name of the Bermudian-creek Woollen

### Factory, & Farm,

Situated in Huntington township, Adams county, 2½ miles south of Petersburg, (York Springs.) The improvements are a two-story

 **Brick House,** two other Tenant-houses, with Stables, a Bank Barn, stone under and log above, Stone Smoke-house and Dry-Kiln under one, and Stone Spring-house, and Fountain-Pump at the back door, 2 Apple Orchards, one of which is young, bearing and thriving, and a great number of Peach Trees.

The Factory-house is a 2-story

 **Stone Building,** about 75 feet long, which contains the Pulling-Mill, and all the other necessary Machinery; Stone Dye-house convenient. This Stream is good and standing. There are

### 225 ACRES

in this Farm, with a sufficiency of Meadow. About 100 Acres of it are covered with Timber. It will suit well to divide, as the Great Road from Carlisle to Oxford runs through said farm. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS STEPHENS,

Surviving Ex'r of John Stephens, Adm'r.

July 12. 15  
N. B. If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Offered for RENT for one year from the first of April next.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, late of Hamilton township, deceased, by Bond, Note or Book Account, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC TREAT, Acting Ex'r.

Aug. 30. 15

At the solicitation of many of my friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a Candidate for the

### ASSEMBLY,

at the ensuing Election. If the Public think proper to support me for the above Office, it shall be thankfully received by their humble servant,  
JOHN DICKSON.


Straban township, Sept. 3. to

**T. Stevens & D. M. Snijser,**  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS  
AT LAW.

HAVING entered into Partnership, I tender their professional services to the Public. They may at all times be consulted at the Office of the former, in S. Baltimore-street, three doors from the Centre Square—where one of them will always be in attendance.  
Gettysburg, Sept. 6. 31

## HATS! HATS!!

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends & the public in general, that he has commenced the

 **Hatting Business.**

in Carlisle street, a few doors north of Mr. McClellan's hotel, where he intends to carry it on extensively, and he assures those that may call upon him, that his work will be sold as reasonably as it can be had at any other place; and he hopes that, by strict attention to business and carefulness, he will be able to please the people, and merit a share of public patronage.  
WM. W. PAXTON.

ALL kinds of Country Produce will be taken in exchange for Hats.  
Gettysburg, Sept. 6. 31

## M. G. CLARKSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF

## HARDWARE,

comprising almost every article in his line, from a Mouse-trap to an Anvil.

HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF

### CEDAR WIRE,

### BASKETS,

Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &

### LIGHTNING RODS,

With Brass Points.


Gettysburg, May 31. 15

## Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. Richard Brown, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains

### 380 ACRES,

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two story

 **Brick HOUSE,**

### BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shown by the Tenant, on the premises. For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. McPHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15. 15

**Mount St. Mary's College,**  
GETTYSBURG, MD.

THE usual exercises were resumed at this Institution on Tuesday the 16th of August.

The present is thought a proper occasion to invite the attention of the friends of learning, and the public in general, to the condition of this College, the measures that have been adopted to extend and improve the system of education pursued in it, and the increased advantages which it possesses. Particularly favored in the beauty and salubrity of a situation, retired from all those scenes which ordinarily distract the mind and vitiate the heart, in purity of morals among the Students, and a firm, yet mild and paternal discipline, this Institution has constantly risen in public estimation, and received a liberal share of public patronage. It is necessary with full power to confer degrees and exercise the usual privileges of Colleges or Universities.

The Faculty, anxious to elevate the character of the College, and to contribute to the advancement of the College, have adopted the following measures:—First, to secure the highest quality of instruction, by selecting the ablest and most experienced teachers, and by appointing a portion of their number to the office of Professor of the Latin language, and another to the office of Professor of the Greek language, and a third to the office of Professor of the Natural Philosophy, and a fourth to the office of Professor of the Mathematics, and a fifth to the office of Professor of the History and Geography, and a sixth to the office of Professor of the English language, and a seventh to the office of Professor of the French language, and an eighth to the office of Professor of the German language, and a ninth to the office of Professor of the Italian language, and a tenth to the office of Professor of the Spanish language, and an eleventh to the office of Professor of the Portuguese 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—We have been requested to publish the proceedings of the York county National Republican meeting, held on the 1st of August. We have selected such portions of them as are of a general character. The following are the Resolutions and Address adopted:—

Whereas, we disapprove of the conduct of the individual who now fills the office of President of the U. States, because he is opposed to the American System, and to protecting the interest of the Farmers and Manufacturers; And whereas we deem it all-important to the continuance of the prosperity of our country, that an efficient Chief Magistrate be placed at the head of our government, a man who will execute the duties of the office for the benefit of the country, and not for that of a party, or for a few personal friends:— And whereas we believe HENRY CLAY qualified, by his talents, his integrity, and his patriotic devotion to the best interests of the country, particularly to what is emphatically called the American System:— Therefore, Resolved, That the National Republicans of York county join with those of the other parts of Pennsylvania, and of the U. States, in recommending him as the most suitable person for the office of President of the U. States, and pledge themselves to use all honorable and laudable means to support his election to that office at the next Presidential Election.

Resolved, That the National Republican party of York county send a delegate to the National Republican Convention to be held in Baltimore in Dec. next, and that he be instructed to support in that convention the nomination of Henry Clay as a candidate for the Presidency at the next Presidential election. [James S. Mitchell, Esq. was chosen.]

## ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens:—Among the privileges guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the U. States, is that of examining into the expediency of public measures, canvassing the conduct of public men, and freely expressing our opinions with regard to them, either individually or collectively, and in the exercise of this privilege, the National Republican party of the county of York, now express their opinion of the measures adopted by the administration of the General Government, and say whether or not they will award them their approbation, or whether they will support the men who have adopted them.

But, fellow-citizens, before we either approve or condemn the men now in office, or the course of measures they are pursuing, let us determine what system of measures we, as National Republicans, would approve, and then compare those now pursued with those which would claim our support, and thereby form a dispassionate opinion.

The National Republican party, is a party purely American, organized on National principles, not for the purpose of supporting or prostrating particular men, or a particular set of men, but for the purpose of carrying into effect a system of measures calculated to promote the interest, not of a few importers of foreign merchandise, or exporters of cotton, but of the interest of the whole American people collectively, as a nation—a course of measures which in operation would be productive of the greatest possible benefit to the whole, by doing the least possible injury to any portion of the community.

This system is known by the name of the American System—a system which was warmly recommended by Washington, as well in his different messages to Congress, as in his farewell address—a system which has found supporters in a great portion of the patriots and statesmen from the foundation of our government to the present time.

This system of measures recognizes the right in the General Government of the United States to protect the Farmers and Manufacturers, by imposing protecting duties on imported manufactures, thereby creating a home market for the produce of our country.

This system also recognizes the power vested in the Supreme Court of the United States by the constitution, to decide on the constitutionality of all laws—and of Congress to regulate the currency by the establishing and re-chartering the Bank of the United States.

It recognizes the power and the right of the Senate of the United States to approve or reject the appointments of persons nominated by office by the President; and it deprecates as an unauthorized and unconstitutional assumption of power, the prerogative exercised by the President of the U. States,

In appointing and distributing all offices without the consent and approbation of the Senate, who are his constitutional advisers.

In claiming and exercising an unlimited control over all the acts of government.

In virtually setting aside the laws of the country by assuming the power to himself which is vested by the constitution in the Judiciary, and disobeying and disregarding the mandates of the Supreme Court.

In dispensing with the obligation of treaties.

In claiming a right to approve of laws with a qualified restriction and limitation of the laws themselves.

In instituting new missions without the consent of the Senate.

In prejudging the question relative to the Bank of the United States, and recommending the creation of a Bank wholly under the jurisdiction of the President.

In continuing in office persons who are defaulters to the U. States to a large amount.

In sacrificing the dignity as well as the interest of the nation, by the treaty formed under his direction with Great Britain relative to the W. India trade.

And inasmuch as the present Chief Magistrate is in principle, and practice, decidedly opposed to the system of measures proposed to be supported by the National Republican party, we can neither award to him our approbation, nor give him our support, should he be a candidate for re-election.

In looking for an individual to support as a successor to the Chief Magistrate of the United States, we can discover none more likely to be successful in carrying into effect the system of measures which we support, than HENRY CLAY, the man who has deservedly received the name of the Father of the American System—a man possessing the highest qualifications as a statesman, and devotion as a patriot—a man who has filled with advantage to the nation, and credit to himself, situations of great responsibility and trust.

We therefore join with the National Republicans in all parts of the Union, in recommending him to our fellow citizens as a fit person to be supported at the next Presidential election, and we pledge ourselves to use all laudable and honorable means to promote his election, to that office.

## Late Foreign Intelligence.

By late arrivals from Europe, London dates to the 3d of August have been received.

The French Chambers have assembled, and their sittings were opened by the King. The speech from the throne is full of decision and energy. The attack upon the Peerage is not recommended. The Carlists and Republicans are severely threatened. The fallen dynasty is referred to with seeming indifference. The King promises the new bills necessary to complete the constitutional monarchy, and hints at a general disarming. He states that a treaty of indemnity has been formed with the U. States, that Austria has evacuated the Papal States on his demand, that Belgium will not belong to the Germanic confederation, and that the line of fortresses looking upon France from the Belgic frontier will be demolished. If Leopold consents to this measure, he will at once give mortal offence to the Holy Alliance, by whom the fortresses in question were erected, as a barrier against France. The King boasts of the tri-colored flag floating before the walls of Lisbon, and states that he has been attempting a mediation in favor of the Poles.

A President of the Chamber of Deputies had not been chosen on the 28th. M. Lafitte is a candidate, but the Ministry are determined to prevent his election. Much excitement prevails. It is confidently said, that if Lafitte is chosen President of the Chambers, France will declare for Poland.

Contrary to the apprehensions entertained by many persons, the anniversary of the French Revolution of three days, passed off without any particular commotion. The review which took place in Paris on the 29th of July, is said to have been one of the grandest scenes of military display ever witnessed, presenting upwards of 100,000 men under arms at the same time, attended by a train of 200 pieces of artillery.

The French fleet forced an entrance into the Tagus on the 11th of July, passed the batteries of Lisbon after a feeble resistance, captured the Portuguese ships of war moored across the harbor for the defence of the city, and compelled the Government to concede the French demands.

An extensive insurrection is reported to have broken out in Hungary, in favor of the Poles. One fact is unquestionable—that money, wine, provisions, and medicines, from Hungary, daily arrive in the Polish capital.

There has been another revolution in Italy. Whenever the Austrian troops evacuated La Romagna, the people again rose, re-organized the National Guard, and now control the Civil and Military Authorities.

King Leopold the 1st has announced his intention of marrying the Princess Maria of France, and arrangements for the ceremony are being made.

## HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

A London paper of 25th July says:

"The King of Holland has at length spoken out upon the subject of Belgium, and in so doing avowed a determination which will not surprise those who recollect the unreasoning and uncompromising obstinacy of this Monarch throughout the whole course of the negotiations. He repudiates entirely the arrangements under which King Leopold has accepted the throne of Belgium, and expressly throws down the gauntlet of war with that kingdom."

The King of the Belgians, on the other hand, seems determined not to lower a point from the high ground which he assumed by accepting the Crown. Leopold, receiving at the hands of his subjects an unsolicited trust, binds himself in the most solemn manner to protect the "integrity" of the Belgian territory, while King William, on the other side of the Moordyk, pledges himself to oppose to the last all suggestions, whether friendly or imperative, which would transfer part of his dominions to the new kingdom, and in the most unqualified terms declares that he will regard the accession of a Prince to the throne of Brussels upon any other terms than the cession of Luxembourg, sharing in the debt, &c. as an act of hostility and declaration of war against himself.

The Dutch appear to be very seriously preparing for war on Belgium, which it will require all the address of the other powers to prevent. Leopold is in the mean time rendering himself popular by a general tour in the provinces. On the 25th he arrived at Antwerp, where his reception was a brilliant pageant. A warm-hearted congratulatory address was presented to him, to which he made an appropriate response. In the evening he visited the theatre, and on the following morning reviewed the troops. His Majesty seems determined to be popular with all classes. He has formally announced his intention of espousing a Catholic wife, and of raising up his children in the Catholic faith.

The Belgians have taken offence at that part of the speech of the King of the French, announcing that the fortresses of Belgium would be demolished; and the Belgian Government has officially declared, that no overture had been made to it upon the subject, and that that clause is not found in the conditions which it has accepted. The accounts from Poland are contradictory. The Russians have certainly crossed the Vistula, & the Poles must soon know their fate.

## POLAND—IMPORTANT.

The London Courier of the 27th, contains the following, by its importance intelligence:—

"We have this moment received from an official source the Declaration of Prussia relative to Poland. The Prussian Government has just declared that it is not neutral in Polish affairs; that it considers it has a right to aid Russia in every way—in facilitating the passage of provisions and munitions of war to the Russian army in Poland and to treat the Poles as revolted subjects. In fine, that the present state of Prussia is inactive but not neutrality. This declaration will, no doubt, change the policy of our Cabinet, for the system of non-intervention not being adhered to by other powers, we are not to keep it; besides, inactivity is a voluntary situation which makes no engagements, & which is against the system of non-intervention, for Prussia to say to day it will adhere to neutrality—to-morrow it may enter Poland with its armies, without other Powers having a word to say. France cannot permit this new political situation, which, in fact, is nothing else than direct intervention. Our Cabinet we trust will on this occasion support those liberal principles abroad which we are strenuously advocating at home."

The Herald of the 28th says:—Prussia has at length wholly cast aside the flimsy mask which she has hitherto worn with respect to Poland. A correspondent, upon whose authority we can rely, last night communicated to us the following statement:—"The Prussian Government at length unblushingly avows the full partisanship to Russia which it has hitherto scarcely taken pains to disguise. It has just put forth a declaration of intervention, which is nothing less than a declaration of war against poor neglected, but still magnanimous Poland. In this State paper the government admits broadly, that it is no longer neutral, and it then proceeds to content for its right, under treaties, of supplying the Russian army on its frontiers in Poland, with arms, ammunition, & all the necessities of war. It concludes by stating, if it does not at once proceed to adopt more rigorous measures, it is to be understood as arising from the position which it has at present taken up, which is one of 'inactivity' not neutrality."

Here, then, is the first direct departure from that system of neutrality—amongst the Great Powers of Europe which has been looked upon hitherto as tying up the hands of the English and French Governments, with respect to Poland. But if Prussia, from the middle ground, advances upon one side two paces towards Russia, why may not others, without any violation of the principles of treaties, advance two paces on the other, towards imploring, and, we fear, expiring Poland? Is it that the reproach is to be eternal, that despotism and oppression ever find willing and active supporters, whilst the cause of injured liberty and oppressed nations never meets with but languid friends and sluggish champions? We are not sorry that Prussia has thus exposed itself; the undisguised hostility of an enemy is better than the base treachery of a pretended friend, and the holy cause of Poland may require an accession of sympathy by the increased detestation which this new act of baseness will produce amongst all the well-disposed people of Europe, already too much disgusted with the double-faced conduct of Prussia upon this subject. Our correspondent hopes that the change of situation will not escape the notice of our own Government, a hope in which we, averse as we are to see the country upon any account committed to a war, warmly entertain. The subject is, however, worthy of their serious consideration.

A letter from Paris of the 27th of July says:—

"There is no news this morning here from Poland; the Poles await the shock of the reinforced Russian army with the calmness of men who will perish but not submit. There is no place on earth from which a voice can raise against the barbarian who is bringing tyranny and contagion into the heart of continental Europe? Are the courts so craven-hearted, as to look on while disease creeps into those precincts which despotism cannot enter? The letters from Poland for external aid are heart rending; but the heroes one and all declare that they will perish on the funeral pile of their country."

The London Sun, of the 30th, contains the following paragraph:—

"We have no further news of a military character from Poland. The main armies were daily drawing closer, so that we may expect perhaps by Monday or Tuesday to hear of some decisive battle. Would to Heaven that it may be in favor of the brave Poles, whose chivalrous conduct has excited the wonder of the present day, and will command the admiration, but we must not regret of posterity. Prussia—France?—England?—What sentiments do ye inspire or rather provoke? Vengeance!—Shame!!—Pity—Kindling into indignation!!!"

From all that we can gather, the Poles are certainly in a very critical situation. Were they opposed by Russian arms alone, we should not despair for them; but Russian gold has created traitors in their own ranks, and the shameful course pursued by Prussia, added to the want of money in Warsaw, give us great cause to fear, unless

they obtain the aid of France or England; that independence for which they have so nobly and bravely fought, will never be theirs.

There is a report that a splendid victory has been obtained by the Poles over the Russians, in which they took 14,000 prisoners, and 80 pieces of artillery; but the correctness of it is very much doubted.

## Awful Catastrophe.

## GREAT HURRICANE, BARBADOS. LOSS OF LIVES!

One of the most dreadful hurricanes ever heard of, passed over the Island of Barbadoes, in the West Indies, on the night of the 10th of August, and in eight hours left it completely desolate, covered with ruins and dead bodies. Private letters estimate the number of lives lost at between four and five thousand; and great fears are entertained, lest the effluvia from the bodies under the ruins (putrefaction having already commenced) may add disease to famine and want.

The following is a description of the hurricane and its devastations, which we copy from the Barbadoes Mercury of the 13th of August:—

On Wednesday evening, the 10th, about 7 o'clock, the wind blew very fresh at N. The clouds began to collect thick in the N. E. passing away in scuds as fast as they collected, with a rapidity of motion almost incredible. They continued to do so until about 9 o'clock, when the sky became bright, and almost a perfect calm succeeded. At about half past 10 o'clock the same fatal night, the wind again began to spring up—blowing pretty fresh from the S. W. shifting backwards and forwards from this point to N. W. and increasing in violence every instant, and continued till about 5 the following morning, (by which time the work of destruction had been completed) when it shifted again to S. E. and blew exceedingly strong till about half past 8, when it somewhat abated in violence and gradually died away, leaving the whole island one unvaried scene of desolation and distress.

In Bridgetown there is scarcely a house which has escaped injury—hundreds have been razed to the ground, and many of their inhabitants buried under the ruins, others unroofed and partly thrown down, so as to be completely untenable. Trees of immense size and strength were either uprooted by the roots or bereft of their branches. All the vessels in Carlisle's Bay were driven from their moorings & thrown on shore. At the out-ports in Speight's, the hole & Oistin's towns, every house has either been thrown down or rendered untenable—their inhabitants sharing the fate of the numberless victims who have been crushed to death. In the country, the whole face of nature is changed—on the plantations, almost without a single exception, the buildings, mills and negro houses have been destroyed, and many of them have suffered materially in slaves and cattle. The provisions which had been housed, as well as the standing corn and canes in the fields, have been so completely destroyed as scarcely to leave a vestige behind, and, to add to the heart-rending picture, at this moment many of the estates are without a single article of food of any kind. No force of language can indeed convey an idea of the horror and distress every where observable throughout the island, and which ever way the eye is turned, the head grows dim and the heart becomes faint at the saddening and sorrowful picture. Many of the opulent and respectable families, as well as those of the middling and poorer, by this melancholy catastrophe, have thus been driven out, destitute of a covering—many who the day before were surrounded by their families and comforts, have no where to lay their heads.

"Up to this moment the number of killed has not been ascertained, nor all the unfortunate creatures who have been inhaled in the fallen dwellings taken from beneath them. The interval of time between Thursday morning and the present, has been employed by the living in burying the dead. The bodies which have been discovered have been borne through the streets to their silent and narrow homes in coffins, trees, and whatever else could be obtained for them. Amidst numberless other distressing cases of this kind, it is our painful duty to notice the melancholy fate of deputy-assistant-commissionary-general Flanner, who, with his wife, five children, his niece and two servants, were all buried under the ruins of their dwelling on Wednesday night, from which they were not taken until the following morning—his unhappy wife and two of the children alone have survived. At St. Ann's many of his majesty's troops have been killed and upwards of 100 wounded by the falling of the barracks. The fear of government, the custom-house, the girls' central school, (the boys' school only partially damaged) and in fact, most of the public buildings of the island lie in masses of ruin. Several Speights' boys returning from the trees and from this, were upset on their way, and almost every soul on board of them drowned—among whom we regret to say, were our fellow laborer, the joint proprietor of this paper—Mr. J. Wooding, and his brother, Mr. Thos. Wooding, who perished, with fifteen others

belonging to the same boat, on the fatal night of Wednesday. We cannot conclude this appalling account without observing that of the many persons with whom we have conversed on the subject, and who experienced the great storm of 1780, all concur in the opinion that greater injury has been done on this island by the latter than the former—a circumstance which will more forcibly convey to the readers an idea of the violence of the storm of Wednesday night, which lasted 8 hours only, when the duration of that of 1780 is supposed to have been 48 hours. The most remarkable phenomenon attending the storm of Thursday morning, was the sudden gusts of wind, which, instead of thunder, invariably accompanied the most vivid flashes of lightning, & came with a force not to be withstood. Hollow, subterranean noises were also heard, and some imagine we were also visited during the night with earthquakes—this, however, we do not vouch for, as we were not sensible of them.

"We have hastily thrown together these few particulars, amid the scenes of indescribable horror and confusion, and shall continue to furnish such additional ones as may reach us."

## Various Matters.

The Salem (Mass.) Gazette says that the 5,350,000 dollars, which France has by treaty agreed to pay in full satisfaction of the claims of our merchants for spoils, "will probably give but a small percentage upon the actual amount of the claim. The capture, plunder, and wanton destruction of American ships and merchandise, by the French, were estimated some years ago, by the late Thomas Fitzsimons, of Philadelphia, at fifty millions of dollars; to wit—twenty millions under the orders of the Directory and their agents, and thirty millions during the imperial reign of Bonaparte. These estimates were made with great care, by a well informed and judicious merchant, and probably approach the truth."

Gale at New-Orleans.—The New-Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 18th August, states that the city was visited on Tuesday morning with a violent gale. "It commenced about 9 o'clock, although it had been threatened for many hours previous; but suddenly about that hour, the squall burst over the city, and the river was almost instantaneously in a foam. It rose several feet, and the shipping began to plunge and shake in their moorings. It continued in this manner, & with the violence with which it had commenced, until midnight, when it increased with almost double vigor, and lasted in that strength until daybreak. About six o'clock it subsided a little, but only gave the inhabitants time to look around them; when again the rain and wind set in with a violence that has not been remembered for many years.

A number of houses were destroyed; and all the trees in the city more or less injured. All the pirogues, lying in front of the market, have been smashed and crushed by the large vessels breaking loose from their moorings, & drifting to the shore. The crews of several vessels have perished; and there is not a single vessel in port, of any class or denomination, that has not been injured in some measure."

The American citizens in Paris have had a meeting in favor of the Poles, and subscribed 6,300 francs. They have also made an appeal to the American people in behalf of Poland, which has been published.

The Polish National Government have addressed a manly and spirited proclamation to their countrymen, in which they call upon all those who are able to bear arms, to rise in defence of their country. "Strengthen the ranks of your army," is the language of this paper, "with your sons and your brothers, revenge the fallen, and let every infidel, every tree, every highway, every footpath, contain vengeance for your foes. At this holy call of a levy en masse invoke, after the custom of your ancestors, the name of Almighty God."

From the Milledgeville Recorder we take the following instance of sagacity in a pig, furnished by a correspondent:—"Some six or eight pigs were in the habit of visiting the stable every time my horse was fed. I was astonished

to see one, in particular, put his snout to the horse's knee, lightly rubbing it; this operation, of course, caused the animal to throw his head out of the trough, in order to bite the pig, and thereby lose a mouthful of corn; at first I doubted the intent of this, but a frequent repetition removed all doubts; and when from use the horse seemed not to pay attention to this, the pig changed his knee for some other part equally sensitive; and when the operation of rubbing was accomplished, his purpose, the running pig, resorted to a still more efficient mode, that of biting the horse's legs."

The Milledgeville Recorder states, that at the late sitting of the Superior Court in Walton county, Judge Clayton delivered an opinion, the substance of which, as well as the informant could understand it, was, that the Cherokee Indians have the right, notwithstanding the act of last session, to dig gold on the lands in their occupancy.



“We have been requested to publish the proceedings of the York county National Republican meeting, held on the 1st of August. We have selected such portions of them as are of a general character. The following are the Resolutions and Address adopted:—

Whereas, we disapprove of the conduct of the individual who now fills the office of President of the U. States, because he is opposed to the American System, and to protecting the interest of the Farmers and Manufacturers; And whereas we deem it all-important to the continuance of the prosperity of our country, that an efficient Chief Magistrate be placed at the head of our government, a man who will execute the duties of the office for the benefit of the country, and not for that of a party, or for a few personal friends:— And whereas we believe HENRY CLAY qualified, by his talents, his integrity, and his patriotic devotion to the best interests of the country, particularly to what is emphatically called the American System: therefore, Resolved, That the National Republicans of York county join with those of the other parts of Pennsylvania, and of the U. States, in recommending him as the most suitable person for the office of President of the U. States, and pledge themselves to use all honorable and laudable means to support his election to that office at the next Presidential election.

Resolved, That the National Republican party of York county send a delegate to the National Republican Convention to be held in Baltimore in Dec. next, and that he be instructed to support in that convention the nomination of Henry Clay as a candidate for the Presidency at the next Presidential election. [James S. Mitchell, Esq. was chosen.] ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens:—Among the privileges guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the U. States, is that of examining into the expediency of public measures, canvassing the conduct of public men, and freely expressing our opinions with regard to them, either individually or collectively; and in the exercise of this privilege, the National Republican party of the county of York, now express their opinion of the measures adopted by the administration of the General Government, and say whether or not they will award them their approbation, or whether they will support the men who have adopted them.

But, fellow-citizens, before we either approve or condemn the men now in office, or the course of measures they are pursuing, let us determine what system of measures we, as National Republicans, would approve, and then compare those now pursued with those which would claim our support, and thereby form a dispassionate opinion.

The National Republican party, is a party purely American, organized on National principles, not for the purpose of supporting or proscribing particular men, or a particular set of men, but for the purpose of carrying into effect a system of measures calculated to promote the interest, not of a few importers of foreign merchandise, or exporters of cotton, but the interest of the whole American people collectively, as a nation—a course of measures which in operation would be productive of the greatest possible benefit to the whole, by doing the least possible injury to any portion of the community.

This system is known by the name of the American System—a system which was warmly recommended by Washington, as well in his different messages to Congress, as in his farewell address—a system which has found supporters in a great portion of the patriots and statesmen from the foundation of our government to the present time.

This system of measures recognizes the right in the General Government of the United States to protect the Farmers and Manufacturers, by imposing protecting duties on imported manufactures, thereby creating a home market for the produce of our country.

This system also recognizes the power vested in the Supreme Court of the United States by the constitution, to decide on the constitutionality of all laws—and of Congress to regulate the currency by the establishing and re-chartering the Bank of the United States.

It recognizes the power and the right of the Senate of the United States to approve or reject the appointments of persons nominated to office by the President; and it deprecates as an unauthorized and unconstitutional assumption of power, the prerogative exercised by the President of the U. States.

In appointing and distributing all offices without the consent and approbation of the Senate, who are his constitutional advisers.

In claiming and exercising an unlimited control over all the acts of government.

In virtually setting aside the laws of the country by assuming the power to himself which is vested by the constitution in the Judiciary, and disobeying and disregarding the mandates of the Supreme Court.

In dispensing with the obligation of treaties.

In claiming a right to approve of laws with a qualified restriction and limitation of the laws themselves.

In instituting new missions without the consent of the Senate.

In prejudging the question relative to the Bank of the United States, and recommending the creation of a Bank wholly under the jurisdiction of the President.

In continuing in office persons who are defaulters to the U. States on a loan account.

In sacrificing the dignity as well as the interest of the nation, by the treaty formed under his direction with Great Britain relative to the W. India trade.

And inasmuch as the present Chief Magistrate is in principle, and practice, decidedly opposed to the system of measures proposed to be supported by the National Republican party, we can neither award to him our approbation, nor give him our support, should he be a candidate for re-election.

In looking for an individual to support as a successor to the Chief Magistracy of the United States, we can discover none more likely to be successful in carrying into effect the system of measures which we support, than HENRY CLAY, the man who has deservedly received the name of the father of the American System—a man possessing the highest qualifications as a statesman, and devoted as a patriot—a man who has filled with advantage to the nation, and credit to himself, positions of great responsibility and trust.

We therefore join with the National Republicans in all parts of the Union, in recommending him to our fellow citizens as a fit person to be supported at the next Presidential election, and we pledge ourselves to use all laudable and honorable means to promote his election, to that office.

### Late Foreign Intelligence.

By late arrivals from Europe, London dates to the 3d of August have been received.

The French Chambers have assembled, and their sittings were opened by the King. The speech from the throne is full of decision and energy. The attack upon the Peerage is not recommended. The Carlists and Republicans are severely threatened. The fallen dynasty is referred to with seeming indifference. The King promises the new bills necessary to complete the constitutional monarchy, and hints at a general disarmament. He states that a treaty of indemnity has been formed with the U. States, that Austria has evacuated the Papal States on his demand, that Belgium will not belong to the Germanic confederation, and that the line of fortresses looking upon France from the Belgic frontier will be demolished. If Leopold consents to this measure, he will at once give mortal offence to the Holy Alliance, by whom the fortresses in question were erected, as a barrier against France.—The King boasts of the tri-colored flag floating before the walls of Lisbon, and states that he has been attempting a mediation in favor of the Poles.

A President of the Chamber of Deputies had not been chosen on the 29th. M. Lafite is a candidate; but the Ministry are determined to prevent his election. Much excitement prevails.—It is confidently said, that if Lafite is chosen President of the Chambers, France will declare for Poland.

Contrary to the apprehensions entertained by many persons, the anniversary of the French Revolution of three days, passed off without any particular commotion. The review which took place in Paris on the 29th of July, is said to have been one of the grandest scenes of military display ever witnessed, presenting upwards of 100,000 men under arms at the same time, attended by a train of 200 pieces of artillery.

The French fleet forced an entrance into the Tagus on the 11th of July, passed the batteries of Lisbon after a feeble resistance, captured the Portuguese ships of war moored across the harbor for the defence of the city, and compelled the Government to concede the French demands.

An extensive insurrection is reported to have broken out in Hungary, in favor of the Poles. One fact is unquestionable—that money, wine, provisions, and medicines, from Hungary, daily arrive in the Polish capital.

There has been another revolution in Italy. Whenever the Austrian troops evacuated La Romagna, the people again rose, re-organized the National Guard, and now control the Civil and Military Authorities.

King Leopold the 1st has announced his intention of marrying the Princess Marie of France, and arrangements for the ceremony are being made.

### HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

A London paper of 25th July says:—“The King of Holland has at length spoken out upon the subject of Belgium, and in so doing avowed a determination which will not surprise those who recollect the unreasoning and uncompromising obstinacy of this Monarch throughout the whole course of the negotiations. He repudiates entirely the arrangements under which King Leopold has accepted the throne of Belgium, and expressly throws down the gauntlet of war with that kingdom.—The King of the Belgians, on the other hand, seems determined not to lower a point from the high ground which he assumed by accepting the Crown.—Leopold, receiving at the hands of his subjects an unsolicited trust, binds himself in the most solemn manner to protect the “integrity” of the Belgian territory, while King William, on the other side of the Moordyk, pledges himself to oppose to the last all suggestions, whether friendly or imperative, which would transfer part of his dominions to the new kingdom, and in the most unqualified terms declares that he will regard the accession of a Prince to the throne of Brussels upon any other terms than the cession of Luxembourg, sharing in the debt, &c. as an act of hostility and declaration of war against himself.

The Dutch appear to be very seriously preparing for war on Belgium, which it will require all the address of the other powers to prevent. Leopold is in the mean time rendering himself popular by a general tour in the provinces. On the 28th he arrived at Antwerp, where his reception was a brilliant pageant. A warm-hearted congratulatory address was presented to him, to which he made an appropriate response. In the evening he visited the theatre, and on the following morning reviewed the troops. His Majesty seems determined to be popular with all classes. He has formally announced his intention of espousing a Catholic wife, and of raising up his children in the Catholic faith.

The Belgians have taken offence at that part of the speech of the King of the French, announcing that the fortresses of Belgium would be demolished; and the Belgian Government has officially declared, that no overture had been made to it upon the subject, and that that clause is not found in the conditions which it has accepted.

The accounts from Poland are contradictory. The Russians have certainly crossed the Vistula, & the Poles must soon know their fate.

### POLAND—IMPORTANT.

The London Courier of the 27th, contains the following highly important intelligence:—

“We have this moment received from an official source the Declaration of Prussia relative to Poland. The Prussian Government has just declared that it is *not neutral* in Polish affairs; that it considers it has a right to aid Russia in every way—in facilitating the passage of provisions and munitions of war to the Russian army in Poland and to treat the Poles as revolted subjects; in fine, that the present state of Prussia is *inactivity* but not *neutrality*. This declaration will, no doubt, change the policy of our Cabinet, for, the system of non-intervention not being adhered to by other powers, we are not to keep it; besides, *inactivity* is a voluntary situation which makes no engagements, & which is against the system of non-intervention; for Prussia to say to-day it will adhere to neutrality—to-morrow it may enter Poland with its armies, without other Powers having a word to say—France cannot permit this new political situation, which, in fact, is nothing else than direct intervention. Our Cabinet, we trust, will on this occasion, support those liberal principles abroad which we are strenuously advocating at home.”

The Herald of the 28th says—Prussia has at length wholly cast aside the flimsy mask which she has hitherto worn with respect to Poland. A correspondent, upon whose authority we can rely, last night communicated to us the following statement:—“The Prussian Government at length unblushingly avows the foul partizanship to Russia which it has hitherto scarcely taken pains to disguise. It has just put forth a declaration of intervention, which is nothing less than a declaration of war against poor, neglected, but still magnanimous Poland. In this State paper the government admits broadly, that it is no longer neutral, and it then proceeds to contend for its right, under treaties, of supplying the Russian army on its frontiers in Poland, with arms, ammunition, & all the necessities of war. It concludes by stating, if it does not at once proceed to adopt more rigorous measures, it is to be understood as arising from the position which it has at present taken up, which is one of “inactivity” not neutrality.

Here, then, is the first direct departure from that system of neutrality amongst the Great Powers of Europe which has been looked upon hitherto as tying up the hands of the English and French Governments, with respect to Poland. But if Prussia, from the middle ground, advances upon one side two paces towards Russia, why may not others, without any violation of the principles of treaties, advance two paces on the other, towards imploring, and, we fear, expiring Poland? Is it that the reproach is to be eternal, that despotism and oppression ever find willing and active supporters, whilst the cause of injured liberty and oppressed nations never meets with but languid friends and sluggish champions? We are not sorry that Prussia has thus exposed itself; the undisguised hostility of an enemy is better than the base treachery of a pretended friend, and the holy cause of Poland may require an accession of sympathy by the increased detestation which this new act of baseness will produce amongst all the well-disposed people of Europe, already too much disgusted with the double-faced conduct of Prussia upon this subject. Our correspondent hopes that the change of situation will not escape the notice of our own Government, a hope in which we, averse as we are to see the country upon any account committed to a war, warmly entertain. The subject is, however, worthy of their serious consideration.

A letter from Paris of the 27th of July says:—

“There is no news this morning here from Poland; the Poles await the shock of the reinforced Russian army with the calmness of men who will perish but not submit. Is there no place on earth from which a voice can raise against the barbarian who is bringing tyranny and contagion into the heart of continental Europe? Are the courts so craven-hearted, as to look on while disease creeps into those precincts, which despotism cannot enter? The letters from Poland for external aid are heart-rending; but the heroes one and all declare that they will perish on the funeral pile of their country.”

The London Sun, of the 17th, contains the following paragraph:—

“We have no further news of a military character from Poland. The main armies were daily drawing closer, so that we may expect perhaps by Monday or Tuesday to hear of some decisive battle. Would to Heaven that it may be in favor of the brave Poles, whose glorious conduct has excited the wonder of the present day, and will command the admiration, but we trust not the regret of posterity. Prussia!—France!—England!—What sentiments do ye inspire or rather provoke? Vengeance!—Shame!—Pity—Kindling into indignation!!”

From all that we can gather, the Poles are certainly in a very critical situation. Were they opposed by Russian arms alone, we should not despair for them; but Russian gold has created traitors in their own ranks, and the shameful course pursued by Prussia, added to the want of money in Warsaw, give us great cause to fear, unless

they obtain the aid of France or England, that independence for which they have so nobly and bravely fought, will never be theirs.

“There is a report that a splendid victory has been obtained by the Poles over the Russians, in which they took 14,000 prisoners, and 80 pieces of artillery; but the correctness of it is very much doubted.

### Barbadoes Catastrophe.

GREAT HURRICANE, BARBADOES IN RUINS, IMMENSE LOSS OF LIVES!

One of the most dreadful hurricanes ever heard of, passed over the Island of Barbadoes, in the West Indies, on the night of the 10th of August, and in eight hours left it completely desolate, covered with ruins and dead bodies.—Private letters estimate the number of lives lost at between four and five thousand! and great fears are entertained, lest the effluvia from the bodies under the ruins (putrefaction having already commenced) may add disease to famine and want.

The following is a description of the hurricane and its devastations, which we copy from the Barbadoes Mercury of the 13th of August:—

On Wednesday evening, the 10th, about 7 o'clock, the wind blew very fresh at N. the clouds began to collect thick in the N. E. passing away in seeds as fast as they collected, with a rapidity of motion almost incredible. They continued to do so until about 9 o'clock, when the sky became bright, and almost a perfect calm succeeded. At about half past 10 o'clock the same fatal night, the wind again began to spring up, blowing pretty fresh from the S. W. shifting backwards and forwards from this point to N. W. and increasing in violence every instant, and continued till about 5 the following morning, (by which time the work of destruction had been completed) when it shifted again to S. E. and blew exceedingly strong till about half past 8, when it somewhat abated in violence and gradually died away, leaving the whole island one unvaried scene of desolation and distress.

In Bridgetown there is scarcely a house which has escaped injury—hundreds have been razed to the ground, and many of their inhabitants buried under the ruins, others unroofed and partly thrown down so as to be completely untenable. Trees of immense size and strength were either uplified by the roots or bereft of their branches. All the vessels in Carlisle's Bay were driven from their moorings & thrown on shore. At the out-ports in Speight's, the hole & Oistin's towns, every house has either been thrown down or rendered untenable—their inhabitants sharing the fate of the numberless victims who have been crushed to death. In the country, the whole face of nature is changed—on the plantations, almost without a single exception, the buildings, mills and negro houses have been destroyed, and many of them have suffered materially in slaves and cattle. The provisions which had been housed, as well as the standing corn and canes in the fields, have been so completely destroyed as scarcely to leave a vestige behind, and, to add to the heart-rending picture, at this moment many of the estates are without a single article of food of any kind. No force of language can indeed convey an idea of the horror and distress every where observable throughout the island, and which ever way the eye is turned, the head grows dim and the heart becomes faint at the saddening and sorrowful picture. Many of the opulent and respectable families, as well as those of the middling and poorer, by this melancholy catastrophe, have thus been driven out, destitute of a covering—many who the day before were surrounded by their families and comforts, have no where to lay their heads.

“Up to this moment the number of killed has not been ascertained, nor all the unfortunate creatures who have been inebred in the fallen dwellings taken from beneath them. The interval of time between Thursday morning and the present, has been employed by the living in burying the dead.—The bodies which have been discovered have been borne through the streets to their silent and narrow homes in coffins, trees, and whatever else could be obtained for them. Amidst numberless other distressing cases of this kind, it is our painful duty to notice the melancholy fate of deputy assistant-commissioner Planner, who, with his wife, five children, his men and two servants, were all buried under the ruins of their dwelling on Wednesday night, from which they were not taken until the following morning—his wife, wife and two of the children are now deceased. At St. Ann's many of his majesty's troops have been killed, and upwards of 100 wounded by the falling of the barracks. The seat of government, the custom-house, the girls' school, the boys' school, and in fact most of the public buildings of the island lie in masses of ruin. Several Spanish boats returning from the new world, were upset on their way, and almost every soul on board of them drowned—among whom we regret to say, were our fellow laborer, the joint proprietor of this paper—Mr. J. Wooding, and his brother, Mr. Thos. Wooding, who perished, with fifteen others

belonging to the same boat, on the fatal night of Wednesday. We cannot conclude this appalling account, without observing that of the many persons with whom we have conversed on the subject, and who experienced the great storm of 1780, all concur in the opinion that greater injury has been done on the island by the latter than the former—a circumstance which will more forcibly convey to the readers an idea of the violence of the storm of Wednesday night, which lasted 8 hours only, when the duration of that of 1780 is supposed to have been 48 hours. The most remarkable phenomenon attending the storm of Thursday morning, was the sudden gusts of wind, which, instead of thunder, invariably accompanied the most vivid flashes of lightning, & came with a force not to be withstood.—Hollow, subterranean noises were also heard, and some imagine we were also visited during the night with earthquakes—this, however, we do not vouch for, as we were not sensible of them.

“We have hastily thrown together these few particulars, amid the scenes of indescribable horror and confusion, and shall continue to furnish such additional ones as may reach us.”

### Various Matters.

The Salem (Mass.) Gazette says that the 5,350,000 dollars, which France has by treaty agreed to pay in full satisfaction of the claims of our merchants for spoils, “will probably give but a small per centage upon the actual amount of the claim. The capture, plunder, and wanton destruction of American ships and merchandize, by the French, were estimated some years ago, by the late Thomas Fitzsimons, of Philadelphia, at fifty millions of dollars: to wit—twenty millions under the orders of the Directory and their agents, and thirty millions during the imperial reign of Bonaparte. These estimates were made with great care, by a well informed and judicious merchant, and probably approach the truth.”

Gale at New-Orleans.—The New-Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 18th August, states that the city was visited on Tuesday morning with a violent gale. “It commenced about 9 o'clock, although it had been threatened for many hours previous; but suddenly about that hour, the squall burst over the city, and the river was almost instantaneously in a foam. It rose several feet, and the shipping began to plunge and shake in their moorings. It continued in this manner, & with the violence with which it had commenced, until midnight; when it increased with almost double vigor, and lasted in that strength until day-break. About six o'clock it subsided a little, but only gave the inhabitants time to look around them; when again the rain and wind set in with a violence that has not been remembered for many years.

A number of houses were destroyed; and all the trees in the city more or less injured. All the pirogues, lying in front of the market, have been smashed and crushed by the large vessels breaking loose from their moorings, & drifting to the shore. The crews of several vessels have perished; and there is not a single vessel in port, of any class or denomination, that has not been injured in some measure.”

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## NOTICE

## IS HEREBY GIVEN.

To all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 27th day of September next, to wit:

The account of Jacob Metzger, Executor of the Estate of George Stein, deceased.

The account of Jacob Metzger, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Fried, deceased.

The account of Michael Plum, Administrator of the Estate of Adam Plum, deceased.

The account of Isaac Treat, Executor of the Estate of Samuel Fahnestock, deceased.

The account of M. M. Melsheimer, Administrator of the Estate of John F. Melsheimer, deceased.

The account of Samuel Fleck, Administrator of the Estate of David Fleck, deceased.

The account of John Miller, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Miller, deceased.

The account of Henry Hartzell, Executor of the Estate of Hannah Hartzell, deceased.

The account of David Pfoutz and John Diehl, Executors of the Estate of Frederick Diehl, deceased.

The account of Michael Kitzmiller, Executor of the Estate of Nicholas Keelhafer, deceased.

The account of Jacob Wortz, Executor of the Estate of Anthony Thornbaugh, deceased.

The account of Joseph Carl, Administrator of the Estate of Martin Carl, deceased.

The account of Jefferson Shields, Executor of the Estate of John Patterson, deceased.

The account of Maxwell Shields, Executor of the Estate of Hugh Patterson, deceased.

The account of John Blocher, Administrator of the Estate of Ann M. Arnold, deceased.

The account of Job Dick, surviving Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Neely, late of Reading township, deceased.

The account of Jacob Fickes and Peter H. Smith, Administrators of the Estate of John Fickes, deceased.

The account of John F. McFarlane, Executor of the Estate of Mary Dobbin, deceased.

## ALSO,

The Guardianship account of Nancy Wintode, Executor of the Estate of John Wintode, deceased, who was Guardian of Harriet and Catharine Spiller, minor children of John Spiller, deceased.

The Guardianship account of Geo. Heagy, late Guardian of John Mark and Polly Mark.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.  
Register's Office, Gettysburg,  
Aug. 30, 1831.

## At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-second day of August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

## JACOB GILBERT,

deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer:

## On motion—

## The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Barny Gilbert, who has released his interest in said Estate, Susanna, intermarried with Barnhart Gilbert, whose share is sold to T. Stevens, Molly, intermarried with Jacob Arendt, Catharine, intermarried with Michael Crowl, Elizabeth, intermarried with Michael Saltzger, who died before the said Jacob, leaving issue: Henry, Daniel, Margaret, Michael, Eliza and Sophia Saltzger (all minors); Sally, intermarried with Daniel Hill, John Gilbert, (eldest son) Jacob Gilbert, George Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, Sophia, intermarried with Jacob Harman (Col.), and Mary, intermarried with David Beecher (merchant)—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on the twenty-seventh day of September next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, (which is not accepted at the valuation made thereof,) should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

## By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

## Notice is hereby Given,

## TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

## JOHN MILLER,

late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, viz: Catharine (widow), Samuel Miller, John Miller, whose share is transferred to Frederick Snyder, Andrew Miller, and Moses Miller—that an

## INQUEST

will be held on Saturday the 24th day of September next, on a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Germany township, Adams county, bounded by lands of John Weickert and Frederick Snyder, containing about Forty Acres, with Improvements, to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 30, 1831.

## Notice is hereby Given,

## TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

## JOSEPH DIETRICK,

late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: John Dietrick, Christiana, intermarried with Abraham Peters, Joseph Dietrick, Peter Dietrick, and Abraham Dietrick—that an

## INQUEST

will be held on Thursday the 22d day of September next, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Alexander Ewing, John Kuhn, Peter Wolford and others, containing One Hundred and Forty-eight Acres, and the appurtenances, to make Partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 30, 1831.

## Notice is hereby Given,

## TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

## JOHN SHRIVER,

late of Conowago township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Margaret Shriver (widow), Elizabeth, intermarried with John Miller, whose share is assigned to David Miller, Magdalena, intermarried with Joseph Heagy, and the heirs of Mary, who was intermarried with David Werner, and who died before the said John Shriver, to wit, Margaret Werner and James Werner—that an

## INQUEST

will be held on Wednesday the 31st day of September next, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Wortz, George Lawrence, the heirs of John McCreary and others, containing One Hundred & Six Acres, more or less, with the improvements and appurtenances—to make Partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 30, 1831.

## DR. CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic, or Sour Stomach Pills,

have stood the test of experience, and are found to be an infallible cure for Indigestion. These pills have been highly approved of by those who have used them for the above disease. They act as a powerful tonic, neutralizing the acid upon the stomach—give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion—restore the appetite—and remove nausea and sickness at the stomach, habitual costiveness, head ache, dependency of the mind, paleness of the countenance,

palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, belching up of water which is sometimes tasteless but most commonly sour, and many other nervous affections. They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they sicken the stomach as most purgative medicines do, but perform the office of a safe and mild cathartic. There is no restriction in diet or drink, or exposures to wet or cold, while using them. They are therefore particularly calculated for family use. The proprietor of these pills was one of the most eminent practitioners in the U. States, and used them successfully in his practice for many years.

For Sale by  
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist,  
Gettysburg, Aug. 30.

## WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL

## PLATING Establishment,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

## J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, I have been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz:—

**BITS, STIRRUPS,**  
Coach and Gig Mounting,

Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,  
BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,

**WINKERS & PADS,**  
Top and Trace Finishers,

**ORNAMENTS,**  
of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6.

**Extensive Manufactory**  
OF  
**PLATED WARE,**

GETTYSBURG, PA.

## JOHN WALLACE,

(Late of the well-known Firm of Wallace & Proctor, in Carlisle.)

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he has purchased the Establishment of MILLER & LITTLE, on East Middle-street, Gettysburg, where he is now manufacturing all kinds of

**PLATED SADDLERY,**  
Harness & Carriage

**Mountings, &c.**

of a superior quality—of which a full supply will always be kept on hand. It is well known, that at his Establishment in Carlisle, he was enabled to sell his wares lower than they could be purchased for in the Cities; and he is determined that his Establishment in Gettysburg shall be conducted upon the same principles.

All orders from abroad for any article in his line, shall be attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Aug. 16.

**COACH**  
AND  
**HARNESS**  
MAKING,  
IN  
Gettysburg.

**DAVID LITTLE,**

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he still carries on the above business, in all its

branches, at his well-established Manufactory, in Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, where he will constantly keep on hand, and will make promptly to order, all kinds of CAR-

**RIAGES, such as**  
**Coaches, Bar-**  
**ouches &**  
**Gigs,**

finished in the most substantial and elegant manner.

HARNESS, to accompany, also finished in the best manner.

Gettysburg, Pa. Aug. 9.

**At an Orphans' Court,**

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

## JACOB STONER,

deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

## On motion—

## The Court Grant a Rule

on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, viz: John Stoner, the children of Devina, intermarried with William Shoemaker, who died before the said Jacob, to wit: Jacob Shoemaker, Daniel Shoemaker, Sally, intermarried with Peter Baumgartner, Emily Shoemaker, and Hetty, intermarried with Daniel Merring; and Nancy, also intermarried with William Shoemaker, Hetty, intermarried with Christian Eicker, Polly, intermarried with Daniel Sell, and Susanna Stoner: to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the

county of Adams, on the twenty-second day of September next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,  
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 30.

**1000 WEIGHT OF OHIO**  
**BACON,**

Just received and for sale at the Store of  
DANNER & ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6.



## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected:

I, WILLIAM S. COBEAN, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this PUBLIC NOTICE to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a General

## ELECTION

will be held in the said County, on the

**Second Tuesday in October next, (the 11th,)**

at the several Districts, composed of the following townships, viz:

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick, and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Delone's Mill, at the house of Francis Hildt, in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Lattimore, at the house of Thomas Reed, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamilton and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers Town.

In the Sixth District, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house of John Picking, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of W. and F. Hapke, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house now occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Boocher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oster, in McSherrys Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidlersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house now occupied by John Norbeck, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Mr. Delone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg turnpike road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

AT WHICH TIME & PLACES WILL BE ELECTED:

One Member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams and York;

Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;

One County Commissioner;

One Auditor of Public Accounts; and

One Director of the Poor, & House of Employment of the County of Adams.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed, that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, being the

30th day of Sept. next, and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law for that purpose, by the respective Constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such Election) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall then be present. And it is also in and by the said Act required, that the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their Districts, on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same Act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, passed the 17th

day of March, 1806, aforesaid, that one of the JUDGES of each of the different Districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each Candidate for the different Offices then and there voted for at their respective Districts, shall meet on the third day after the Election, which will be on Friday the 14th day of October aforesaid, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different Districts in the County of Adams, for any person or persons for the different Offices aforesaid, &c.

And by a law passed 2d April, 1821, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to give Public Notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:—

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the several qualified Electors who shall vote at any General or Special Election within this

Commonwealth, shall give to the Inspectors of such Election, separate Tickets for each office or station voted for, which Tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no Ticket shall be rejected by the Judges of the Election, in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every County within this Commonwealth, to give Public Notice, at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any General or Special Election—that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every Member of Congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election within the State.

Given under my hand, at Gettysburg, this thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

## NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of

GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house of the late John McConaughy, Esq. deceased, situate on the southwest corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**  
**GROCERIES,**  
**QUEEN'S GLASSWARE,**  
**Looking-Glasses, &**  
**LIQUORS.**

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.

"Look before you leap!"

The Public's humble servant,  
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 19.

## REALITY.

**THIRD EDITION**  
**THIS SPRING!**

**DAVVER & ZIEGLER,**

HAVE just returned from the Cities, and are now opening their Third Stock for this Spring. (Not to be surpassed by any) comprising every article in their line. They deem it unnecessary to give a catalogue of the different articles either in paper or handbill.

Having received a double portion of custom to what they anticipated, they assure the Public they have come to the determination NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY MAN.

They have a Stock of

**CROCKERY,**  
**CHINA, GLASS, &**  
**QUEEN'S-WARE,**

not to be excelled by any Establishment in the County, either for quality,

than a CALL from any person—for that our Goods are cheaper than others they may rest assured of—LOOK AND LEAP.

Gettysburg, June 14.

**AN APPRENTICE**  
TO THE

**Printing Business,**

IS wanted at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel." None need apply, unless well recommended for moral character and industrious habits.

Gettysburg, Aug. 9.

## STRAY COW.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Cumberland township, on the 13th of August last.

A Red & White Cow, giving milk—supposed to be about 3 years old—no marks perceptible. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ALEXANDER ROWAN.

Sept. 6.